

The Rutland Herald.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER ONE AND INSEPARABLE."—JEFFERSON.

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The Rutland Herald.

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WILLIAM FAY.

POETRY.

The reflections contained in the following exquisite poem from the pen of Isaac McLELLAN, Jr., are so peculiarly pertinent to the season, and accord so well with our reflections, that we give them place.

THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

BY ISAAC McLELLAN, JR., ESQ.

"The Season too their annual round shall make:
Whispering, the Spring again shall wake the flowers,
And Summer thicker weave her leafy robe—
While Autumn in his ample lap
Shall haste to gather up his hoary spoils,
Ere angry Winter sends the tempest forth,
To waste the lovely earth." H. PICKERING.

The lapse of Time: how rapidly speeds on,
Time's contented wing! day after day—
Year after year—and centuries are gone,
Like midnight dreams, all silently away.

We've seen the buds come forth—the perished leaf—
The sapless tree—we've heard the gentle blast
Sing to the youthful Spring its happy hymn:
We heard it by the lonely rivers raise
Its joyous voice, like one that giveth praise:
And heard it sorrowing as it hurried fast
To do its work of death—to gather in
The yellow foliage of the woods—and all
The scentless flowers, at Autumn's burial!

We hear it now! hark to the hollow dirge
Of desolate Winter winds! They moan
With melancholy sound beside the urn
Of weed-choked rivulet, or bleakly urge
Their trackless way o'er plain and frozen lake
And dreary forest-walk—or rudely break
Like a wild host across the frozen springs,
On which full load the skater's iron rings.

Death hath been o'er the land! The by-past Year
That hath seen all the rich and delicate flowers
Spring in the meadow-lands—and disappear,
When the cold days drew on; and the green leaves
Droop in the drooping Wood put off their bloom,
And in a few brief Autumn days decay,
Hath also witnessed Beauty pass away,
Like Earth's frail flower, unto the dusky tomb.

Miscellany.

THE LAST MONTH OF THE YEAR. We have now past the last of the twelve months. Spring, Summer, and Autumn have departed, and gray-haired Winter has come. And now let us look over the pages of memory, and see how we have spent our time.

In the first place, have we stored our minds well with knowledge, or are we as ignorant as when the year began? Are we better, that is, are we kinder of heart, to all around us? Are we more disposed to seek their happiness, and less inclined to indulge revenge, malice, and a spirit of mischief? Do we now really feel the beauty of that glorious maxim, *do to another as you would have another do to you*? Do we act in all things according to this rule? Do we endeavor to rise above selfishness, and act upon that grand scheme of benevolence, which God has devised, and which it is his wish all should co-operate in; that scheme which proposes the highest happiness of all living things? Have we not in some instances acted contrary to this scheme; have we not spoken unkindly, or acted maliciously towards others? If we have, we have violated the command of God.

Let us think deeply of this matter. God would have his creation a universe of harmony. Those who love him act as he wishes; those who love him not, act otherwise; and they produce discord. This breaks the harmony he desires to spread over all his works. They are like persons who sing out of tune; they injure themselves; they injure the peace of others; they spoil the harmony of society; and if they were to possess the same dispositions in heaven, they would spoil the harmony of that sacred and holy place. Let us think of these matters, and if we have erred, let us try to err no more; and, as man is feeble in all his

efforts, to overcome the force of bad habits, and become wise, when he has been wedded to folly, let us ask the aid of One, who has strength sufficient to overcome our weakness.

THOUGHTS ON THE APPROACH OF WINTER. With a heavy heart I behold the cheerful summer rapidly decline. No more I wander at the dawn of day, within the verdant vale, to listen to the feathered warblers, or admire the beauties of creation.—Dark clouds obscure the sun, whose dazzling rays were wont to cheer my heart, and chase away the morning dew. The chilling mists conceal the distant hills and make all nature wear a gloomy aspect.

I sit within my cottage, beside the blazing hearth, and listen to the roaring wind amongst the neighboring groves. The lofty trees resign their withering leaves to the furious blast, which drives them swiftly over the spacious plain.

The cold rain descends upon the ground, and the rustic swains forsake their daily toil. No more they dance upon the lawn, nursing the pleasures of a rural life. Accustomed with the village maids to ramble to the shady towers, and tell their artless tales of love, when smiling summer reigns; they view its departure with regret and dread the near approach of winter.

Shepherds quit the joyous plains and lead their flocks beneath some friendly hut, to shield them from the storm of the inclement season. At evening, assembled round the cheerful fire, the superstitious tale beguiles the tedious hour, till spring returns to banish every gloomy thought, and fill each rustic's heart with happiness and love.

From the New Yorker.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE GREAT FIRE.

It has been clearly ascertained that the great fire originated, as was supposed, in the store of Messrs. Comstock & Andrews, 25 Merchant-street. The occupants of other stores in the vicinity heard an explosion about 9 o'clock of the fatal evening; and immediately thereafter the flames burst from the first and fourth stories of the building aforesaid, occupied as above, while the intermediate stories, in the possession of another firm, remained for some minutes perfectly dark. Of course, the conflagration must be attributed to the explosion of a gas-pipe, and no blame can be attached to any person.

We are aware that our city will rest under the imputation, from the appalling extent of this calamity, when viewed in connection with other circumstances, of being peculiarly exposed to these afflictive visitations. We ask those at a distance to reflect that the fire broke out at very worst point in the whole city—that the night was one of the coldest ever known in this city and over the whole face of the country—that the wind was unusually high throughout the night—and that it was utterly impossible to work the engines, after a short time, owing to the accumulation of ice in the hose. Had the fire obtained so sudden and complete an ascendancy in the most compact portion of any other of the large cities of the Union, we firmly believe that it must have been fearfully, though perhaps not equally, disastrous.

The spirit with which the very great loss sustained is borne by the great body of the sufferers excites universal admiration. Not one in a hundred dreams of despondency—few seem to regard it as any thing more than a serious check to our career of untroubled prosperity. Many of the merchants had secured new stores for the continuance of their business before their old ones had fairly fallen victims to the devouring element, and some we learn, even before it had actually reached them! Arthur Tappan & Co. had their goods fairly in store the morning of the fire, and actually advertised at 12 o'clock the resumption of business at their new stand, and that the contracts had been completed for rebuilding on their old premises! At this moment, it was probably but just possible to set foot on those same premises. The removal of the ruins was in many instances commenced as soon as the bricks were cooled sufficiently to be handled. The Gazette forcibly remarks:

"There is one point of view in which this disaster, great and serious as it is, has been instrumental in calling forth a cheering and even pleasurable feeling—and that is, in the evidence it furnishes of the fortitude, and enterprise, and elastic spirit of our mercantile community. Even in the very height of the conflagration—under the first pressure of the impending ruin—it was beautiful to see the many composure with which hundreds of merchants stood looking upon the destruction of their wealth, and the self-possessed activity with which they, and indeed all, exerted themselves wherever there was a hope that exertion might be useful. Instances were not rare, in which merchants whose all was in the flames, were laboring to assist their neighbors in removal of goods, with as much energy and spirit as though their own fortunes were beyond the influence of disaster. And during the intervening time—after the excitement had passed away, and there was leisure for reflection upon the magnitude of their loss—there was not a single weakness—a word of unavailing complaint, or a moment of yielding to the pressure of the evil."

We believe very general satisfaction was given by the efforts of the Banks, &c. to relieve the immediate pressure of the calamity. A conference of their Presidents was held, and a resolution mutually adopted that the notes of the sufferers falling due within thirty days should be renewed invariably, the endorsers remaining the same. (By a singular good fortune—or rather by the excellence of their construction—not a single Bank was destroyed, though nearly all were in the immediate vicinity, and several were in imminent danger from the flames.) Individual liberality and public spirit were conspicuously displayed. Several of our first business houses—B. Aymer & Co. S. V. R. Wilder, Howland & Aspinwall, (the latter themselves sufferers to the amount of \$80,000,) promptly offered to cash all their outstanding paper, at the legal rates of interest, as a relief to the money market.

The Courier des Etats Unis says:

"The loss sustained by French commerce is immense. It is stated that but three French importers of Lyons goods have escaped. We have

said that the loss sustained by French commerce is immense—but as it has fallen entirely upon rich houses, their capital alone will suffer, not their credit. We do not know of one which will not be able to sustain the misfortune without entertaining any apprehensions for the future."

The measures taken by our Corporation and citizens for the relief of the sufferers and the maintenance of the credit and business of the city, have given general satisfaction. A city stock of six millions is to be issued, and the money loaned to the Insurance Companies on their bonds and mortgages, to enable them to pay their losses without calling on their debtors for so large an amount. This, with the two millions advanced by the United States Bank, and the relief confidently anticipated from the General Government, will restore confidence and life, and enable the merchants to open their Spring business with their usual vigor.

As soon as the news of the calamity reached Philadelphia, a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of the United States was held, and it was resolved that the utmost possible assistance should be tendered. The speedy expiration of its charter did not permit that the amount of this aid should be so considerable as it would otherwise have been. President Biddle reached this city the next morning, and immediately proffered to the Corporation or to the Banks a loan for the relief of the sufferers. In reply to this, it was suggested that some of the Banks had already extended their loans as far as permitted by their charters—that additional capital was required rather than additional facilities—and a loan to the Insurance Companies would be far more beneficial to the public. Mr. Biddle promptly responded by instructing the Directors of the Branch Bank to loan the several Insurance Companies the sum \$2,000,000, receiving their bonds and mortgages as security. Every forbearance and accommodation on the part of the Bank was further assured. The Committee in behalf of the City Banks have unanimously passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Biddle.

A Grand Committee of one hundred and twenty-five, appointed at a General meeting of citizens, in conjunction with many auxiliary and sub-committees, is still actively engaged in devising and executing whatever measures may be thought advisable at this crisis. In fine, without going into the details of proceedings, we may safely assure our distant friends that nothing has been neglected which may have a tendency to mitigate the evil that has so suddenly befallen us.

The flames of the conflagration were seen at the Highlands, 50 miles distant, and the illumination was distinctly visible at New Haven, Conn. 84 miles distant. At Hell-gate, 8 miles, the light sufficed to read without difficulty.

Many anecdotes are told of the sudden reverses of fortune occasioned by this catastrophe.—The following we have not seen in print: A wealthy merchant of this city, it is said, was married on Wednesday evening; and was called away directly upon the conclusion of the ceremony by the intelligence that his store was in danger from the fire. He went out, struggled with the destroyer through the night, saw his property consumed, and in the morning returned to his wife a bankrupt.

EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY.—So soon as the great calamity which desolated our city was made known in the city of Brotherly Love, a great meeting of citizens was held at the exchange—Hon. John Swift, Mayor, in the Chair, Geo. M. Dallas and Thomas Biddle, Secretaries—and a Committee of Fifty immediately appointed "to communicate to the Corporation and people of New York the deep and abiding sympathy universally felt throughout our community"—to ascertain and report the amount of the total loss to another general meeting on Monday next—to memorialize the Congress of the United States, in behalf of the citizens of Philadelphia, praying the appropriation of ten millions of dollars from the National Treasury, to the relief of the sufferers—to draft a memorial to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, &c. &c. Two hundred firemen, under their auspices, were immediately despatched to assist in extinguishing the fire, and protecting the property exposed.—B.

RUNAWAY STEAM ENGINE. One of the most curious circumstances in the history of locomotive engines occurred on Saturday afternoon, at the depot of the Leeds and Selby railway, at Leeds.—The fireman had lighted a fire under the boiler of a locomotive engine which was attached to a train, and then left it. The steam got up sooner than they anticipated, and the engine set off without either guide or train; and being unencumbered, it proceeded with fearful rapidity. The astonishment of the firemen may be easily conceived when they found the engine out of sight. The persons who saw it on its flight were amazed beyond measure, as it seemed literally to fly. At length when the fire abated and the steam lessened, its dangerous speed gradually slackened, and it finally stood still at the Milford cutting, a distance of twelve miles from Leeds.

"Do you want to buy a sale prime lot of butter?" said a Yankee notion dealer, who had picked up a lot from fifty different places, to a Boston merchant.

"What kind of butter is it?" said the merchant.

"The clear quill; all made by my wife from a dairy of forty cows; only two churnings."

"But what makes it of so many different colors?" said the buyer.

"Darnation, hear that now. I guess you wouldn't ask that question if you'd seen my cows, for they are a darn'd sight speckleder than the butter is."

EXPLANATION. In every measure strictly anti-masonic we have heretofore gone with Mr. Hallett of the Boston Daily Advocate. But when he gets out of the Anti-m. vein into the Van Buren traces, Vermont Antimasons claim the privilege of following his example or not, as to them may seem best in reference to duty and expediency.—Woodstock (Vt.) Whig.

A panther, which had destroyed nearly 100 sheep, was killed in Saratoga County N. Y. week before last. He measured 7 feet, 2 inches, and weighed between 90 and 100 pounds.

Laws of Vermont.

No. 15.

An Act, to provide for the distribution of the second volume of the compiled laws.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the Secretary of State is hereby directed to dispose of the second volume of the compiled laws now in his possession, in the following manner:

To the Governor of this State one copy, to the Secretary of State one copy, to the Secretary of the Governor and Council one copy, to the State Library forty copies, to each clerk of the Supreme and County courts three copies, to the clerk and Judge of the district court of the United States one copy—to each probate court one copy, and one copy to each register of the probate courts in this State, to the clerk of each organized town in this State one copy, to the Governor of this State one copy for each State and Territory to be transmitted thereto by him, to the Library of Congress ten copies, to each college in this State one copy, and the residue to the order of the election of each town in this State apportioning them to each town in proportion to the respective grand lists thereof.

[Passed Nov. 4, 1835.]

TIMOTHY MERRILL, Sec. of State.

No. 16.

An Act, for the distribution of the sixth volume of the Reports of the Supreme Court.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That one copy of the sixth volume of the reports of the supreme court shall be furnished to each town in the State, in the same manner as the laws are distributed; and that the remainder of said sixth volume, and all the previous volumes now in the hands of the Secretary of State, except such as may be needed for the use of the state, shall be sold for the benefit of the state.

[Passed Nov. 6, 1835.]

TIMOTHY MERRILL, Sec. of State.

No. 17.

An Act, making appropriations for the payment of the Convention to be convened by order of the Council of Censors.

SEC. 1. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That a sum, not exceeding ten thousand dollars be, and hereby is, appropriated to defray the expenses of the Convention which has been called by the council of censors, to be paid from the treasury out of any money not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. It is hereby further enacted, That the president and secretary of said convention, shall each be entitled to receive the same pay as the speaker of the House of Representatives, and the members of said convention the same pay as the members of the General Assembly, for pay and travel. And the treasurer, whose duty it shall be to attend said convention, shall receive for his services one dollar and fifty cents per day; and the necessary officers attending said convention shall receive for services one dollar and fifty cents each per day.

SEC. 3. It is hereby further enacted, That the debenture of said convention shall be made out and certified by the president and secretary of said convention, and be paid by the treasurer, in the same manner as the debenture of the Legislature is paid.

[Passed Nov. 10, 1835.]

TIMOTHY MERRILL, Sec. of State.

No. 18.

An Act, in addition to an act entitled "an act, authorizing the building of a State House at Montpelier."

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for the building of a State House at Montpelier, there be, and hereby is, appropriated the further sum of thirty thousand dollars towards completing said State House and furnishing it, grading the yard, and making fence around it. And the treasurer of this state is hereby directed to pay said sum to the committee appointed to superintend the building of said State House in pursuance of the act to which this is an addition, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

[Passed Nov. 10, 1835.]

TIMOTHY MERRILL, Sec. of State.

No. 19.

An Act, authorizing the Treasurer to borrow the sum therein named.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the treasurer of the State be, and he hereby is, authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding forty thousand dollars in the whole, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of Government, and appropriations that are, and hereafter may be made.

[Passed Nov. 10, 1835.]

TIMOTHY MERRILL, Sec. of State.

No. 20.

An Act, requiring vessels on Lake Champlain to carry lights in the night time.

SEC. 1. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That from and after the first day of April next, all steamboats, sloops, schooners and other vessels and water craft, navigating in the night time on Lake Champlain, within this State, or on any bay, harbor, river or creek, the waters of which are common to said lake, shall carry and show two good and sufficient lights in some conspicuous place, one near the bow, and the other near the stern—the last of which shall be at least twelve feet above the deck. And every such steam boat, sloop, schooner, or other water craft or raft lying at anchor, or at rest, in the waters aforesaid, shall have at least one good and sufficient light exposed to view, in some conspicuous place in said vessel or water craft.

SEC. 2. It is hereby further enacted, That if any of the vessels or water craft, named in the preceding section of this act, shall be found navigating the waters aforesaid, or at anchor, or at rest therein, in the night time, without such light or lights as aforesaid, the captain, owner, or master, or other person having charge of said vessel or water craft at the time, shall forfeit and pay to any person who shall prosecute for the same, for each and every such neglect, a sum not exceeding fifty dollars; to be recovered, with costs of suit in an action of debt.

founded on this act, before any court having jurisdiction thereof.

[Passed Nov. 4, 1835.]

TIMOTHY MERRILL, Sec. of State.

No. 21.

An Act, making appropriations for the support of Government.

SEC. 1. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That a sum not exceeding forty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the purpose of paying the debentures of the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and the contingent expenses thereof, and for the debentures of the General Assembly, and the contingent expenses thereof, including the debenture of the auditor of accounts, and such salaries as are provided by law, and such sums as are directed by special acts of the Legislature to be paid from the treasury.

SEC. 2. It is hereby further enacted, That a sum not exceeding thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of paying such demands against the State as may be allowed by the auditor of accounts, and such orders as may be drawn by the supreme and county courts.

[Passed Nov. 10, 1835.]

TIMOTHY MERRILL, Sec. of State.

No. 22.

An Act, repealing an act therein mentioned.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That an act entitled "an act to encourage the destruction of crows within this State," passed November 6th in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, be, and the same is, hereby repealed.

[Passed Nov. 10, 1835.]

TIMOTHY MERRILL, Sec. of State.

No. 23.

An Act, in addition to an act defining what shall be deemed and adjudged legal settlement, and for the support of the poor, for designating the duties of the overseers of the poor, and for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons, passed March 3d, 1797, and of each and every act in supplement thereto.

SEC. 1. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That all monies hereafter paid for licenses to show or exhibit any living animals or other natural curiosities, shall be transmitted by the selectmen of any town who grant such licenses to the state treasurer for the use of the state, on or before the 15th day of October annually.

SEC. 2. It is hereby further enacted, That no license granted for the purpose aforesaid, shall be valid or have effect, until the same shall be recorded in the town clerk's office of the town where it is granted, and every person receiving such license shall, before he exhibits such animals or other curiosities, cause his license to be recorded and shall pay for recording and certifying the same fifty cents, which license shall specify the sum paid, and the number of days such exhibition is to continue, and the town clerk of each town where such licenses are granted shall annually, by the 15th day of October, forward to said treasurer, a certificate of the amount received for such licenses, the year preceding.—And in case any town shall neglect to forward and pay over the money so certified to have been received by such town, for the space of thirty days after the 15th day of October in each year, said treasurer may issue an extent against such town for the same.

SEC. 3. It is hereby further enacted, That all penalties arising from a breach of the acts to which this is an addition, and made payable to the treasurer of the town, shall hereafter be paid into the treasury of the State, and all prosecutions to recover such penalties may be by indictment or information before any court proper to try the same.

[Passed, Nov. 10, 1835.]

TIMOTHY MERRILL, Sec. of State.

No. 24.

An Act, to encourage the growing of Silk within this State.

SEC. 1. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the treasurer of this state be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to pay out of the treasury of the State the sum of ten cents for each pound of cocoons hereafter raised or grown within this State, as a bonus or premium to the person or persons raising the same.

SEC. 2. It is hereby further enacted, That before any person shall be entitled to receive the bounty as provided in the foregoing section, he, she or they, shall prove to the satisfaction of the town clerk of the town in which such person resides that the same was raised by him, her or them, within such town, and the same shall be exhibited and weighed in the presence of such town clerk, who is hereby authorized and empowered to examine such person on oath in relation to the same, and if such town clerk shall be fully satisfied that the said applicant or applicants did raise and produce the cocoons so offered within said town, such town clerk shall thereupon give to such person or persons a certificate of the following tenor:

STATE OF VERMONT.

(Town) (Date)

County, ss. }
Then } personally appeared before me and exhibited } pounds of cocoons and made satisfactory proof before me that the same was raised by the said } within the town of } in said county to the present (or past) year, and that the same or any part thereof have never before been presented or offered for the purpose of obtaining the premium thereon as allowed by law.

Town Clerk.
Which certificate the said treasurer is hereby authorized to receive and account for as herein before directed.

[Passed Nov. 10, 1835.]

TIMOTHY MERRILL, Sec. of State.

No. 25.

An Act, in addition to an act entitled "an act, reducing into one the several acts, for laying out, making, repairing and clearing highways."

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the several County courts in this State be, and they hereby are, au-